NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—The Black Crook.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 16th street and Irving place. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st and 6th av.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. - VARIETY

MRS F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-GINGER SNAPS-THE TURE DIGGER'S DOOM-NOTER DAME.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery .- GERMAN

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.

BEYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. -- NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lex ington and 3d avs. - In Warte-Salon Erster Klasse.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street-THE ROYAL P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 77th street and 4th

FERRERO'S NEW ASSEMBY ROOMS, 14th street-

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway. -Science

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 24, 1873. THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES KILLED! WHY LOBO RETREATED! FRENCH NEU-TRALITY-SEVENTH PAGE. THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS PRIME

MINISTER AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION!
INTEREST IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL TROPHIES-SEVENTH PAGE. A BENEDICTINE AMBASSADOR FROM THE

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TERPRISE-THE HAYTIAN HURRICANE-A "ANDY STILL LIVES!" WARM WELCOME OF

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN WASHING TON! HE RESPONDS-TENTH PAGE. HEAVY HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS IN THE SECRET SERVICE NET! PROMINENT CARO-

LINIANS ARRESTED-SEVENTH PAGE. PREAKNESS, LOCHIEL, HARRY BASSETT AND TOM BOWLING THE WINNERS OF THE FIRST DAY'S EVENTS AT BALTIMORE— SPLENDID TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK—

EDWARD S. STOKES TELLS THE STORY OF THE GRAND CENTRAL TRAGEDY! FISK'S WOUND! INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF MOR-PHINE, BRANDY AND CHLOROFORM-FOURTH PAGE. THE IMPRISONED JOURNALIST, MR. W. F. G.

SHANKS, DISCHARGED ON HIS OWN RE-COGNIZANCE! LEGAL SUMMARIES-FOURTH PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT

WILLIAMS CONSIDERED BY THE CLEAR-ING HOUSE! A RATHER WEAK DE-NOUEMENT! THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS-FIFTH PAGE. THE MONETARY MUDDLE! THE MEANING OF

THE PRESIDENTIAL EPISTLE! FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY-EIGHTH PAGE. A HOT SPORTING "MILL" IN INDIANA! THE PRINCIPALS AND THE SPECTATORS IN

POLICE "CHANCERY"-THIRD PAGE. MEETING OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB-THE KELSEY CASE BEING INVESTIGATED BY ONE OF GOVEROR DIX'S STAFF-THIRD PAGE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNTY OFFICES! THEIR PROSPECTS! AN UNPRECEDENTED BREAKING UP OF PARTY LINES EX-PECTED-REGISTRATION RIGHTS AND PENALTIES-FIFTH PAGE.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S "PET LAMBS" SLAUGH-TERED BY THE ALDERMEN! THE VOTE ON THE POLICE JUSTICE NOMINEES-

REGISTRATION.—Under the present election law no citizen can vote unless he is duly regis tered. The fact that he registered and voted a year ago does not qualify him to vote at the election next month; the business of registration must be gone through with again this year. To-day and to-morrow are the last days on which any person can register, and no citizen who neglects to do so can vote in the coming election. Judges are to be chosen, and a State Senate which will act on the election of a United States Senator, as well as a State Assembly. If we can secure some improvement on the legislatures of the last two years by helping to elect the best candidates it is our duty to do so. Albany lobbying and corruption are a scandal to the State, and every good citizen should do his best to promote the success of honest and respectable representatives. Jobbers and corruptionists will be sure to register, and reputable men should do the same. If they fail to do so to-day or to-morrow they will not be able to vote, and will deserve the continued disgrace of corrupt legis-

lation and incapable government.

The Trial of Marshal Bazaine-The Interests of France, the Army and the Monarchy.

We submit to our readers elsewhere in these columns some interesting facts and reflections on the pending trial of Marshal Bazaine, embraced in a letter from a special HERALD correspondent at Paris and in a letter from a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. In the first of these letters we have some suggestive comparisons between the case of Marshal Bazaine and the cases of Marshal Ney and General Dupont, and some important information concerning the superficial reorganization of the French army and its serious deficiencies. In the second of these letters we have a glimpse behind the scenes at Metz in reference to the extraordinary part played by M. Regnier for a capitulation, the essential condition of which, in behalf of France, was to be a restoration of the Empire. It appears that the mysterious individual who, upon his own responsibility, and unknown and unbefriended, had gained the ear of Prince Bismarck, the Empress Eugénie and Marshal Bazaine, and who almost succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace between France and Germany without having any authority from the principals, and who thus came very near a restoration of the Empire, in which he had no perceptible interest, was this M. Regnier. This important personage is described as a stolid looking yeoman, with bushy white hair, a square, sturdy face, and, in striking contrast with the glittering soldiers around him, he appeared in the court clad in a light tweed shooting suit, and bear-ing in his hand a round felt hat; and, thus appearing, he was an object of interest only second to Bazaine.

In the official indictment against the unfor-

tunate Marshal it is asked, "Who was this personage, who rose to the surface thus inopportunely in the midst of these serious events. and whose fatal intervention was destined to draw Marshal Bazaine into the most guilty resolutions?" And the official answer is that Regnier was born in Paris in 1822, and that he received a very imperfect education is proved by his strange style and his vicious orthography." It appears, further, that "he busied himself with magnetism," and "exploited a quarry of paving stones"-a remarkable man. and an extraordinary peacemaker. And yet in making out its case against Bazaine the prosecution to a great extent depends upon the evidence of this Regnier, who is denounced as an audacious man, whose manners are vulgar, who is extremely vain, who fancies himself a profound politician and who has published numerous pamphlets. Nevertheless, the story of this volunteer diplomat's negotiations for the restoration of the Empire through the surrender of Metz, does present a strong though a ludicrous case of circumstantial evidence against Bazaine. The old Marshal was devoted to his Emperor, and he regarded with undisguised contempt the Provisional Government of National Defence, which had taken the place of the Emperor. Doubtless if Bismarck had acted upon the hint from Regnier, and had proposed for the surrender of Metz, to treat as with the Regency of Eugénie, and to release the beleaguered French army, Bazaine would have accepted the terms; but with the German Chancellor the chaos which in France followed the displacement of Napoleon was preferable to his restoration on any terms. But, so far, the crime of treason against Bazaine is not established from the testimony of Regnier, nor from all the evidence of all the witnesses produced against him. Nor does the opinion appear to prevail to any extent in France that Bazaine, if convicted of time, the place and the circumstances of this

the meditated restoration of the Bourbons.

In this view of the subject it is a curious fact that outside the discussion which is kept up concerning the guilt or innocence of Marshal Bazaine, the questions which attract most attention are, Why has his trial been delayed so long? and Why does it take place at the present juncture? A pretty general opinion has it that France is in need of a scapegoat for ber imperial sins and warlike misfortunes, and that Bazaine is foredoomed to play that part. It is undoubtedly true that there exists among all Frenchmen a desire to vindicate the fighting nation against even a part of its terrible collapse in the face of armed Germany; but the shrewd monarchical scene-shifters who are preparing the grand tableau of "the Resoration" have their own object in this minor stage picture. While the beauties of the peace and order which are to follow the ascension of the throne by the Count de Chambord as Henry V. are preached all over France as a salvation from radical or Communistic excesses it is something to be able to pillory the Empire in the person of its faithful and once mighty henchman, Bazaine. No Frenchman, filled with the warm pride in his country's history which is a characteristic of the Gaul, will object to Bazaine's being found guilty. The shrewd royalist leaders know this, they know that the more they identify Bazaine's alleged treachery to France with a conspiracy to save the Empire the more ready will the people be to accept anything which relieves them from the odium of a ruling power that could thus sacrifice the nation to itself. With the Duc d'Aumale presiding in the name of the outraged military honor of France the royal house itself will share in the melancholy glory of revenging the nation by sentencing the ex-Commander in-Chief under Napoleon to death. This is the secret of the scene in the pleasant little palace of the Trianon, where, on the 6th instant, so much of the living history of the present epoch in French affairs was represented by its leading men. It be carried out by finding the Marshal guilty, sentencing him to death, and then pardoning him or commuting his sentence about the time that the moody recluse of Frohsdorf is crowned King. Thus the opportunity for condemning the Empire, vindicating France and practising royal magnanimity is made to converge around the scene of which the coronation of Henri Cinq is to be the central point. There is very little doubt entertained anywhere that the Military Commission will find ample cause for the convic-

tion of Bazaine; so the programme we have

sketched out is pretty sure of its completion.

The presence of the Duc d'Aumale at the

head of the Commission, and his pressing

intrigues with the Prusso-Napoleonic creature Regnier, his unpatriotic inactivity and his alleged treacherous surrender, with the strongly fortified city of Metz, of an immense army of 163,000 men, suggest some thoughts on the irony of history. Had the Marshal possessed the military brain of Napoeon Bonaparte, the patriotism of the entire nation and the stern, unsurrendering spirit of Cambronne, it is possible that France might not have failed so terribly; that in an extreme possibility invaded France might, as before, have swallowed her invaders, and that the Empire might have arisen from the war more highly enthroned than ever. Then Chambord, d'Aumale, de Paris, Nemours and the whole Bourbon and Orleanist cabal had burrowed away in obscurity for the term of their natural lives. But Bazaine was morally and mentally unequal to the occasion, and the Bourbons and Orleanists came back. It has a comic aspect of its own now, this scene in which a man in power sits in judgment on the man who did a great deal to place him there. Patriotism is a fine thing to swear by and to judge by. It may, perhaps, be in recognition of this indebtedness that, after the trial has served its political turn, the offender will be let off with slight punishment. If the Marshal is really guilty of the charges no considerations should save him from the death he merits. The crime of a traitor in such a position is unpardonable, if any crime is. Small shrifts and sudden shots met the unfortunate Communists on the plain at Satory, whose crimes were nothing compared with those charged against the Marshal of the Empire. On the question of Bazaine's ability to leave Metz with his army, and the suspicions of treachery which, even during the siege, were widely circulated, a conversation occurred, with an opinion worthy of note. President Grant and General Sherman were present, and the former was asked what he thought about the motives, honorable or otherwise, which prevented Bazaine from moving. He replied that he did not, for manifest reasons, wish to give any opinion on the motives for inaction; "but," he added, "if I were in his place I think I should fuss around there a good deal and manage to wriggle out somehow." There is much meat in this plain view of the case. Bazaine did not get out nor act as if he desired to. Voe

John Bright at Birmingham. On Wednesday evening the Right Honorable John Bright made his first public appearance in several years in the town of Birmingham. Mr. Bright was so long in delicate health that, although one of the principal supporters of Mr. Gladstone and one of the Prime Minister's warmest friends, he found it necessary to resign his position in the Cabinet. His health restored, he was solicited to resume his place in the Cabinet. His appointment to the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster necessitated, according to established custom, his re-election by his Birmingham constituency. His re-election was an easy affair ; for the old Tribune of the People, as he was wont to be called, is a great favorite with the class of people throughout England of which Birmingham is a strongly representative centre. On Wednesday evening Mr. Bright appeared in Birmingham to thank his constituents. Some sixteen thousand persons, it is said, assembled to hear him. His speech, which, we are told, extended over an hour, was just such a speech as we had expected from him. Mr. Bright, it is the custom to say, is a changed man; he is not the Mr. Bright of twenty years ago. Then he was a radical; now he is treason, will be sacrificed. Considering the a conservative. This is not a just representation of Mr. Bright's present position. He has not changed. He is still the man he was. But England has changed. The principles which in Mr. Bright's youth were despised, and for which he vigorously and perseveringly fought, are now in the ascendant. He has fought his fight and won, and now he not unwisely rests upon his laurels. On this side of the Atlantic we have but little interest in the educational question of England as that question now stands. Mr. Bright's remarks on that question, therefore, we can afford to let slip. His remarks on the Ashantee war. on which England is embarked, were almost painfully cautious. Mr. Bright is a peace man, has a strong peace record; and he ought, as a member of the Cabinet, to have spoken out more decidedly on the one side or the other. On the relations of Great Britain with this country, during and since the war, Mr. Bright's views have always been sound. If by the Washington Treaty and the subsequent arbitration England was humiliated, as some Englishmen are pleased to say, it was because England in the beginning was in the wrong. In spite of all drawbacks, however, it was his opinion that the Treaty of Washington, in its entirety, had "added a nobler page to the history of England than had all the bloody battles recorded in its history.' Mr. Bright's remarks about international arbitration, the taxation of the people, the interests of the agricultural laborers and kindred subjects, and especially his appeal to the entire country in favor of the liberal party, all show that in his ripening old age he is still faithful to the popular cause. Americans as well as Englishmen have reason to rejoice at the restored health and usefulness of one of the best friends of the people known in modern

THE KELSEY MURDER.—We are gratified to find that Governor Dix has promptly acted upon the suggestion of the HEBALD, and set on foot an inquiry into the Huntington crime, with a view, no doubt, of offering a reward on the part of the State for the discovery of the most guilty parties in the cruel and infamous butchery. Colonel S. DeKay, the military secretary on the Governor's staff, was at Huntington yesterday, making a personal investigation of the affair, and held a consultation with Coroner Baylis. Time enough has been wasted in a sham investigation, while the persons to whom suspicion and evidence point as the real culprits, or at least as accessories to the murder, have been permitted to remain at large, with every opportunity to escape as soon as the testimony grows too strong for them. Decisive steps should be taken forthwith to place them in safe keeping. The murder is one of the most brutal that has ever stained the annals of crime, and no one who has had a hand in the savage deed, whether male or female, should inquiries regarding Bazaine's reasons for his be suffered to escape the penalty.

The Increased Salary and Back Pay | and improving their lands by the means sug-

The politicians who fear damage to their party or to themselves from the action of Conress on the Presidential and Congressional alaries last session are raising the cry that these bills must be repealed and the salaries restored to their former amounts, and that the 'back pay" must suffer the same fate. Of course the pretence of repeal is a mere electionsering ruse to deceive the people. The President's salary cannot now be reduced during the present term, and the back-pay plunder cannot be reclaimed. But, if it were otherwise, no political capital could be made out of the repeal of the bill increasing the salaries in the future. The people are not mean enough to begrudge their President or representatives fair pay for their services, and the increased amounts are by no means too high for the present time. There was nothing objectionable in the increase of the salaries to the present scale. The offence of the Crédit Mobilier Congress lay in the "back-pay" pilfering. If the Congressmen could vote themselves five thousand dollars extra compensation for services already rendered for a stipulated renumeration they could vote themselves fifty thousand dollars or five hundred thousand. Their action was a bold exercise of power for selfish purposes; it was simply plundering the people and putting the money into their own pockets. No

pentance can condone the offence of those who ided the measure, passively or actively. If there be any back-pay Congressman more ontemptible than his fellows it is he who has attempted to escape responsibility by the restoration of his plunder after he has become alarmed at the general indignation called forth by the dishonorable law. These representatives have proved their willingness to share in the back-pay steal if they were not too cowardly to defy public sentiment. They have shown the instinct of the pickpocket without the courage of the highwayman. But so far as the simple increase of the compensation paid to our public officers is concerned, the action of Congress was entirely justifiable; the salaries determined upon are not too high. and the people are satisfied with the measure. The pretence that the bill can be repealed is a fraudulent one, but if it were not, the sentiment of the country would be opposed to such

sophistry can excuse it; no eleventh hour re-

Forest Laws in America.

A few days ago, after some comments on the subsisting connection between forest conservancy and the rainfall of a country, we promised to indicate some remedy for the present wholesale deforesting so rapidly progressing in the United States.

When the early pioneers of the West plunged nto its dark and densely-wooded wilds it was natural enough that they should have made war on that which excluded their homes from the sunlight and the soil from cultivation. They soon found that where too thickly congregated the tree belts were obnoxious to health and their decaying foliage productive of the worst types of malarial disease. And in the long winter months the desire to have an open country was felt almost as strongly as the desire of the Arctic traveller sick of "the cold light of the planets," to see the long lost daylight. But experience has fully taught them that both in a sanitary and climatic point of view the agency of forest trees is indispensable. It is now known that the uplifted and breathing foliage absorbs vast quantities of noxious gases, arising from animal respiration, fuel consumption, the decay of organic matter and the exhalations of the very worst and most prolific sources of disease. It has been found that a forest belt interposed between malarious mars green canopy intercepting the miasmatic currents and chemically decomposing and recombining them-has served as an effectual safeguard from the pestilence, so that such a belt, could it be planted to the windward of a town or city, would greatly assist in reducing its

Not to dwell, however, on the demonstrated ecessity of preserving and augmenting our existing tree supply, on either sanitary, climatic or agricultural grounds, it is evident that the time has arrived for legislation, based on more recent scientific data, furnished by the climatologist, to intervene in behalf of forest culture and forest conservancy. In a paper read a short time ago by Pro-

fessor Hough, of Albany, when before the Science Congress at Portland, a strong argu-

ment was presented in favor of such intervention and also in support of the asserted climatic influence of wooded belts. The economic value of timber and our absolute dependence upon it for innumerable uses in nanufactures and the arts had, he showed, proved a consideration of such weight in Europe that the reservations amounted to a very large proportion of the national demesne. In France alone the forest administration covers 8,465,000 acres and has been extended to the arid and once rainless tracts of French Algeria, where the effect of the planting has een to give several rainy days in the cropripening months. The specific lines in which gislation might co-operate in this country for the preservation of timber growing are somewhat different from those followed in Europe. But it is easy to see how the Congressional and State lawmakers may work out the problem suggested. A systematic and official inquiry from the various government scientific bureaus, which furnish any data of the climatology, sanitary or meteorological conditions of the country, embodied in a popular form, and disseminated widely among e people, would instruct both them and their rulers in the necessity of forest laws and in the kind of legislation most judicious. It might be found wise to withhold given belts of timbered government land from sale, and, as Professor Hough suggests, to encourage tree planting by exempting in certain sections all newly timbered lands from taxation. The further encouragement by restrictive and remunerative enactments would be feasible, and any practical farmer or farmers' association could indicate just what provisions would be most effective. But, after all, the grand point for legislation to aim at, in the first place, is the elucidation of the problem of forest climatology through its own official investigation; and when this has been done by the diffusion of the knowledge gained in the most popular and comprehensible form, the people themselves may of their own accord enlist,

A NEW DEAL ON THE BOARD. - The Aldermen yesterday took from the table and rejected all the nominations made by Mayor Havemeyer for police justices. Heretofore these nominations have been left unacted upon, and the Mayor's hands have been tied. The main reason given by the Aldermen for their inaction has been their conviction that the removal of the present police justices is unconstitutional. Alderman McCafferty and three others voted consistently with their former action against taking up the nominations, but were defeated. The new movement looks like a deal for election purposes, but on which side it will be impossible to tell until the new nominations are sent in.

THE FRENCH MONABCHISTS are considerably depressed in their political party and dynastiaspirations, seeing that the citizen sentime of the nation, as expressed in the National Asembly, tends more and more in favor of the permanency of a conservative republic in

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Danesi, of Italy, has arrived at the Clar-Bishop Többe, of Covington, Ky., is staying at the

Metropolitan Motel. Viscount Vilain, of Belgium, has apartments at

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, yesterday arrived at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Loughridge, of Iowa, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, has

uarters at the New York Hotel. Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bishops Bissell, of Vermont, and Clarkson, of No braska, are staying at the St. Dennis Hotel. Congressman C. L. Merriam, of Locust Grove,

Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Boston, among the late arrivals at the Windsor Hotel. William Shadden, Superintendent of the Illinois State Insurance Department, died of apoplexy

Y., is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Johnson were to start a conservative paper in Washington is positively denied by both gentle-

A Western paper is desirous of knowing whether. when a musical prodigy is referred to as having a very high-roofed mouth, "she should be regarded as a musical mansard ""

Question before a Western debating society, can he be called a shrewd man who marries a shrew ?" The report of the committee was, "Be-

The Washington Chronicle thinks the course of the St. Louis Globe very reprehensible in allowing as the signature to a series of articles the nom de plume, "A dam Granger,"

Joseph B. Loring, of Boston, died in Malaga on

the 13th instant. He was largely engaged in the Malaga trade, his father being the first shipper of Malaga fruit to this country.

A Southern paper speaks contemptuously of the

"dirty greenbacks locked up by speculators." Per-haps the editor has not seen any of the new issues; and still he may only want to make a new issue with the North.
Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, announces that

e will soon be prepared to prove "from the most authentic sources that a civilized colony of Can. cassians existed in North Carolina 2,000 years be-

Major Hearne, of the Raleigh Era, attacked Nason, of the Newbern Republic-Courier, a few days ago, with a cane, and came out "second best." As the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle pertinently says, A Western paper suggests that the immense doorplates worn now by ladies on their belts might

be utilized by engraving thereon the wearer's and stating whether heart-free or engaged. Shaw" and "Grizzly Graham" are among the eu-

phonious names of members of the Wyoming Legisman's rights! Truly, "What's in a name?" The Boston Traveller says the friends of Mr. Gas they will carry every town on the Boston and Albany Railroad, from Boston Bay to the Connecticut River. Perhaps there is a little gasconade in

David W. Gorham, M. D., of Exeter, N. H., died suddenly a few nights since. He was for nearly fifty years in the practice of medicine in Exeter and in the adjoining towns. He was for many years trustee of Phillips' Exeter Academy, and generally interested in educational matters. Dr. Gorham was about seventy-two years of age.

'Reconciliation" is thus happly put by a Chicago paper: - "General A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, late a Major General in the Union army, and General confederate army, dined together at the Sherman House yesterday, and in a glass of champagne drowned all memories of the past."

SMASH AT A BATIFICATION.

The Tammanyites of the Sixteenth Assembly district held a ratification meeting at Seventeenth street and First avenue last evening. A spacious platform was erected at the corner. Fireworks and bonfires illuminated the space around. Mr. and bonnres illuminated the space around. Mr. Francis J. Geiss presided. Speeches were made by Hon. S. S. Cox., Mr. D. C. Calvin, General Spinola and Mr. Peter Woods. During the latter's address the platform, a very weak affair, fell with a crash, burying the speaker, committee, band and reporters beneath the ruins. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt, although Mr. Woods and one of the reporters received some scratches. The platform was propped up and Mr. Woods finished his address.

TAMMANY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The members of the Tammany Eleventh Assem ms. Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue and nominated Oliver J. Buel for Assemblyman. The Tammany Hall Second Assembly District Convention met last night at No. 514 Pearl street, with James Degnan in the chair. The name of William P. Kirk was menuoned and unanimously carried as the nominee of the Second district for the Assembly.

carried as the hominee of the Second district for the Assembly.

A delegation of the liberal republicans of the same district waited upon the Convention and endorsed Mr. Kirk for the Assembly.

The Twenty-irst Assembly District Convention met last night at Lincoin Hall, lifth street and Third avenue. After some deliberation the Convention appointed a committee of conference to confer with the liberal republicans of that district, After holding a short conference with them Mr. Thomas Crary was unanimously nominated for Assembly.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS. The Pifth Senatorial Republican Convention met

nominated James W. Booth for Senator. The Seventh Senatorial District Republican Con

vention was held last evening in Republican Hall, Twenty-third street and Breadway. After calling suited in the unanimous nomination of the Mr. Thomas Murphy for Senator in that district. A committee was afterwards appointed to wait upon Mr. Murphy and tender him the nomination. The Eighth Senatorial District Republican Convention met iast night at Brevoort Hall. Firty-fourth street and Third avenue, and nominated Joel Mason for Senator. Mr. Mason, after a lew short remarks, respectfully declining, and Mr. Waiter S. Pinckney was unanimously nominated in his stead. the roll of delegates a vote was taken, which re-suited in the unanimous nomination of the Mr.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVEN-

TION.

The Liberal Republican Assembly Convention of the Fifth district was held last night in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, themselves may of their own accord enlist, and Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., was unanimously nomi-with an enlightened activity. in beautifying nated member of Assembly for that district.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Sudden Change of Weather in Shreve port Having Fatal Effect-No New Cases There-The Condition of Memphis and Columbus, Texas.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 23, 1873. The sudden change in the weather Wednesday night hastened the death of all those in a critic condition and developed quite a number of new cases, most of them in the outskirts of the city. The business portion of the city does not reser a hospital any more and there are but

PEW CASES THAT REQUIRE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Among the deaths during the last twenty-four hours are J. R. Boon, cotton buyer; Captain E. Baines, merchant; Harry Deloach, printer, Wilking on, the carpenter. At the St. Vincent Academ, there are seven patients attended by Dr. Smith, of New Orleans—three Sinters, three pupils and Father Ferrac. All are doing well. The priest is petter to-day and will probably get well. There

Among prominent citizens, W. P. Ford, C. W. Besworth, Mr. Dobbs, stage agent; the people's family physician, Dr. Ford and lady, are all reing well. Isaac Kahn, one of our leading merchants, is dying with black vomit. Capts William Flourney, thirteen miles in the country, died with black vomit this evening. Dr. A. Flourney will die to-night. A boy servant was very sick. probably get well.

THE DEATH OF THE FLOUNDREYS

is a shock to the country people at the Four Mile Springs. Mr. Hargrave is improving, but Mrs. Brown is seriously ill. The interments in the city to-day were five whites and three blacks.

The Condition of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23, 1873.

The weather is clear and cold. There were twenty-one deaths from yellow fever and eight from other carses to-day. Chief of Police Athey appeals to the chiefs of other cities for aid. Of the sixty men on the Memphis police force eight have The Odd Fellows have issued a circular in which

they say they need no more help from brethren. Dr. Blount is still sinking. Among the deaths to day are Dr. J. J. Williams and Mrs. Ethel Porter, the wife of Colonel Ethel Porter, prominent is ratiroad circles.

The scarcity of funds with the Howard Association compelled a reduction of pay to nurses t three dollars per day. Three hundred and twenty struck for five dollars per day and they will b compelled to pay that rate. President Longsta has sent to New Orleans for more nurses.

The Yellow Fever in Texas. Telegrams report twenty-two deaths from yellow fever at Columbus since Sunday,

The Yellow Fever in Montgomery, Ala MONTGOMERY, Oct. 23, 1873. There have been six deaths from yellow fever here within the past forty-eight hours.

> Contributions for Memphis. NASHVILLE, Oct. 23, 1873.

The proceeds of the promenade concert and hop last night, for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers amounted to \$1,600. The members of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day contributed \$300 for the same purpose.

New York's Succor for the Suffering. The following additional contributions are an nounced in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever

in the South:—
Received by Messrs. Levy & Barg:—

Sum previously re-467 James Lonox.
St George's Chapel of William Howard.
Free Grace... 9 A friend...
Sent to the Hibernian Society of Memphis:-By St. Patrick's M. A. By Father Mathew, No. and B. Society......\$100 7, of Brooklyn.......\$3

It is stated that an effort will be made to haw
the injunction on the junds of the St. Patrick's
Alliance Association so modified as to admit of as
appropriation of \$1,000 for the sufferers in Mem
phis.

ceived by the HERALD :-\$9 A. B. C. D......

Yellow Fever in this City. The Coroners have taken no action in the or

Patrick Hennessy, who was found at the Clare House, 73 Washington street, suffering from yellow fever, and who died from that disease at Be Hospital. The health authorities, however, ar making every effort in their power to discover the making every effort in their power to discover the whereabouts of Mary Riley, who waited on the invalid during his illness, and three men who are said to have slept in the same room with him. These persons are said to have fed and concealed themselves, as the officers of the Board want them to fumigate the houses they are living in and remove them to the hospital in case they have contracted the contagion.

Reported Case of Yellow Fever in

Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received from Dr. Mayer, of the Eastern District, at a man named Stern, who recently arrived from Georgia, was sick with the yellow fever at No. 6 the matter, and at once despatched Sanitary In spector Fisk, M. D., to investigate the case. The inspector returned last evening and reported that it was simply a case of intermittent or malarial fever, and that there was no ground for alarm.

MUSICAL AND DEAMATIC NOTES.

Schor Deigado, the Mexican violinist, gives a concert at Knabe's Music Hall on Saturday.

Mile. Pauline Canissa sings the *role* of Isabella to Robert der Teufel." at the Stadt Theatre thu evening.

Mile. Fernande Tedesco, the young vielinist, has played with considerable success in the Westers cities this season. The iliness of Mile. Di Murska compels a post-

ponement of the concert announced to take place at Steinway Hall this evening. Mr. Lester Wallack, during his engagement at

his own theatre, will play in the comedies of Sher-idan, O'Keefe, Colman and Holcroft as well as 'She Stoops to Conquer." There is no actor on the modern stage so capable of dealing with the old standard comedies as Mr. Wallack, and the season at his theatre promises, in consequence, to be a

Mr. Strakosch purposes initiating a season of opera concerts at the Academy of Music, commending on Tuesday evening next. They will be sim-liar to the celebrated Fioral Hall concerts in London, at which the arcists of the Royal Italian Opera may be heard at popular prices. Miles. Cary, Maresi and Torriani and Messrs. Capoul, Campanini, Maurel and Del Puente will sing at the first

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

A special correspondence to the Herald from er, reports the following naval intelligence:-The United States ship Hartford has not made her appearance in this port. The idaho and Palos are as Yekohama. The Yantic left this on the 18th for Chefoo, and the Saco the same day for Kobe. The Monocacy is at Yokoska. The German corvette Nymphe left Yokohama on the 18th Inst. for San Francisco.

THE GENERAL M'COOK MURDER CASE IN

YANKTON, Dakota, Oct. 23, 1873. The motion to admit Wintermute, the slayer of General McCook, to ball was argued at length in the District Court to-day. The prosecution first claim that no such application should be made or considered until the prisoner has pleaded to the indictment. Judge Barnes said he would conside the question before acting on the motion. Argument was heard on the main question and decision reserved until to-morrow. The defence, in the course of the arguptant, claimed the readiness and even anxiety of Wintermute to be tried at this term, and that he did not desire a continuance.